

## CAN ELECT ANYBODY.

Republicans are Sure of Victory  
Next Time,  
Says Gen. Grosvenor, Congress-  
man from Ohio.

## A PATCHED UP AFFAIR

Is What Senate is Making of  
Tari'l Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[Special.]—"Of course the senate will pass the tariff bill patched up and made over," says General Grosvenor of Ohio, "but surely they will not limit the debate to two months. They certainly ought not to do so, because the evil evils of the bill, even as they propose to amend it, are not yet understood. They will say, as they say, take care of sugar, coal, iron ore, probably wool, lead ore, lumber, leather and a great many other things. But how very absurd some of their propositions are!"

"Now, look, for instance, at their latest one on wool. A duty of 45 per cent? What do you suppose 15 per cent amounts to today in Australian wool in the harbor of Melbourne? Not quite a cent a pound. Recall 12 cents, as a protection it is utterly useless, and 11 cents a pound, the rate fixed in the McKinley bill, is the very lowest rate that allows adequate protection. Our importation of 200,000,000 pounds per year—and that's about what we import—costs a pound wool. It is true, produce a revenue of \$4,000,000, and that's a big sum in Democratic times like these. But for protection 8 cents a pound would do it. In short, any change however may have now established most disastrous effect on the wool interests everywhere east of the great plains and the Rocky mountains. It is all nonsense to talk of our competing with people who can raise wool for just about nothing."

### Effect of Coal.

There is a point which these tariff takers seem or will not see. And that is that the injury to any particular interest is not measured by the size of the particular article, but by its general effect. It is the effect on the general body of industry of the country. Take coal as an illustration. So far as the imports of coal are concerned, it will not affect that part of New England nearest to Nova Scotia and perhaps the cities of the Atlantic coast. The Cleveland administration might propose that Nova Scotia would make a big toing out of it, but it is not so that way that the real interests of the interior are to be injured by this bill. It is by the general reduction of factories, furnaces and mills which use coal. Every item or almost every item in this bill ramifies through the whole body of American industry and affects coal.

"At Codicoston, O., they produce a peculiar kind of coal used for gassomining. I was up there the other day and was surprised to find so many of the men idle. Certainly, with the city of Cleveland must use gas just the same, regardless of the general condition. But the men said, 'No.' The factories are closed, and the consumption of gas is thereby enormously reduced." As to coal, we could think few problems in the United States every pound we needed if we could only be let alone. If we could only have some reasonable assurance of protection. But it takes time to grow the stocks, and anything now are not likely to know what to depend on.

### Duties Justice.

"Of course these fellows in the house will have to eat their own words when the bill comes back from the senate. All their powerful eloquence was expended in favor of free raw materials. Each senator will look out for the raw materials he represents. They will be dutied, and then we shall enjoy seeing those men submit to it. I shall take great pleasure in calling their attention to the fact that they have completely abandoned their original ground. They will grumble and kick, of course, and probably send the bill to a conference committee, but in the end they will vote for the duties on raw materials. They might as well adopt it at the start the statement of the Dutch justice of the peace who said: 'I will take two days to study this case. But I will eventually decide for the plain."

"That being the case, what difference does it make how long the senate debates the bill?"

"Well, they ought to make all its effects plain, and it ought not to become a law in time to give free trade visitors a plausible excuse for the US that they are getting ready to indulge in the good effects of the bill. It gets no where, however. Everybody concedes an overwhelming Republican victory next fall, and in 1896 it really makes no difference whom we nominate so far as the election is concerned. It's only the meeting of the best man for the place. We can elect anybody. The people will have just about time enough for the big dose of Democratic maneuvering to work, and they will be sufficiently sick of it. Oh, yes, the convention can't go amiss, so far as that is concerned. We can elect anybody."

### Budget Appropriations.

The Democrats of the house are determined that if congress sits later than the middle of July it will not be their fault, and all the committees are very forward with their work. The committee on rivers and harbors would have had its bill in the house 10 days ago had not Chairman Blanehard been called to Louisiana to see about the senatorial succession to Mr. White. As it is the bill reduces the estimate about 20 per cent, but it would be hard to predict the shape in which it will finally become a law. The Fifty-second congress appropriated about \$21,000,000 and at the close of the fiscal year 1893 the amount of outlays in this funding group easily placed the amount that could be profitably expended in the coming year at \$8,750,000. It was also recommended that the Mississippi river commission be allowed \$4,500,000. Nevertheless as the final estimate for the year 1893 came from the secretary of the treasury it managed only \$13,500,000, and the committee have, as aforesaid, greatly reduced this.

The general reader who supposes himself relatively familiar with the geography of his country would be surprised at the large sums appropriated for such rivers as the Bagdad, Narrows, Sunpaw, Appomattox, Choptank, Manokin, Pasquotank, Chincoteague, Tidewater and Neuse, and such bodies of water as Swinomish slough, Camano St. channel and Samish creek. But these are only a few parts of the humors therein which make the river and harbor bill the great biennial congressional joke.

112 and 114 West 8th Street, Peerless Steam Laundry.

## QUEEN LIL LOVES US.

*She Believes There Was More Liberty in the Hawaiian Monarchy However.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald this morning prints an interview with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, granted to its correspondent at Honolulu February 23. The ex-queen wished it distinctly denied that, as it had been widely published, her interest in the restoration of the monarchy was wholly personal.

"Of course," she continued, "we have naturally a deep personal interest at stake, but you may say we are deeply sorry on account of our patient native people, many of whom have lost employment by the overthrow. If anything drives us sorely, more sorely than our own annoyance, it is their distress. Their devotion has been so marked during our trials that we are most grateful."

"They are, of course, very anxious about their liberties, for I assure you that the Hawaiians love their country, I may say I believe they are as patriotic as any people in the world. Our subjects are probably more patient than any other people in the world, and for that matter we have counseled that to be peaceful and await results."

She said she loved the American people and America, but believed that there was as much liberty in Hawaii under monarchy as in the United States.

"My people prospered under the monarchy and thrived," she said.

"They were not numerous in our country and many white men made fortunes under the old conditions. By the way, there are some serious problems in your government as in all civilized countries today. I read that there are millions of men and desperate hungry men hunting for employment in other civilized countries. We are very sorry to see so many of them coming to these islands, and we wish you would warn them that there is nothing for them here to do."

### DIPPED IN ICE COLD WATER.

*Sixty-Four People Baptized in Presence of Three Thousand.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Three thousand people gathered upon the banks of Spring creek, about three miles west of the city, this afternoon to witness the unusual spectacle of an open air baptism of sixty-four persons in the month of March. The ceremony was the sequel of a great revival service which had been under the leadership of Rev. James Thomas, of Quincy, at the Union Baptist church, a colored organiza-

tion. Sixty-four persons, mostly colored, had been converted, and it was decided to baptize them. In short, any person who gave up his old established notions of the wool interests everywhere east of the great plains and the Rocky mountains. It is all nonsense to talk of our competing with people who can raise wool for just about nothing."

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The candidates and members of the church were taken to the scene in a special train or six coaches. When they arrived at the pool they found the banks picturesque with a dense crowd of curious spectators. Several of the girls of tender years seemed to be shocked by the ordeal and were carried limp and dripping from the pool and hustled through the crowd up the back to the canvas tent used for a dressing room. The young men endured the ceremony like Spartans.

The candidates were immersed in quick succession, the whole service occupying little more than a half hour.

### HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY

*To Spend on the Grand Opera Boxes in Chicago.*

CHICAGO, March 12.—As if to emphasize and trumpet to the world the fact that so far as least as Chicago is concerned, the era of commercial and financial depression has become a thing of the past, society enters tonight upon a four weeks' orgy of grand Italian opera at the Auditorium, prices ranging from \$8 for a single seat to \$20 and \$40 for a box.

It is true that the various relief associations are still issuing appeals for funds to tide over their operations until the opening of spring, but it is equally certain that there is plenty of money in Chicago for amusement purposes, the advance sale of tickets for the opera season having reached \$50,000, while the gross receipts of the season are expected to foot up in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

### BANKER LITTLE'S TRIAL

*Began at Olathe Today on a Charge of Vener.*

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—The trial of Banker A. W. Little for the murder of Attorney Johnston in Kansas City, Kansas, a year ago, will begin in Olathe, Kansas, today. Little having secured a change of venue.

The murder attracted widespread attention owing to the prominence of the parties. Little claimed self defense but an examination of Johnston's clothing showed that he was unarmed.

### FIVE DAYS TO BE HEARD.

*Farmers, Workmen and Manufacturers are on the Trial.*

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate finance committee tariff bill was up for consideration today.

Mr. Aldrich moved a resolution giving workmen, farmers and manufacturers five days in which to be heard upon the bill.

### Removed.

We have removed to our new store room at 701 Kansas avenue.

BARBOCK & FROST.

## An honest Confession.

If we were asked the reason why "Viavi" performs such wonderful cures, we would be honest, and say, "We don't know." Ask a scientist why an apple invariably falls downward, and he would say it was due to the law of

### Gravitation.

That is about all he could tell you. It is no more natural for bodies to gravitate toward the center of the earth than it is for "Viavi" to cure the diseases peculiar to women. It is not a drug, but a food, which nourishes and strengthens the affected parts, thereby enabling nature to throw off the disease. Our Health Book sent free.

Good work done by the Peerless.

Try our Irish stew at 701 Kansas ave-

## FOOLED THE COMPANY.

*Mrs. Montgomery Gets Insurance on Her Brother Who Still Lives.*

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Thomas Montgomery is alive, notwithstanding the fact that the Industrial Life Insurance company recently paid \$500 insurance on his life under the supposition that he was killed in a railroad wreck near New York last September.

Montgomery's sister, Mrs. Ellen Ingelsby, of New Haven, Conn., got the money on the policy. She identified the body of some other man as that of her brother.

Montgomery says he left New Haven 18 months ago, and after a short stay in New York came to Baltimore. Captain Lewis, of the Bay View asylum, states that Montgomery was admitted there last October. Montgomery said he supposed his sister believed him dead because he had not written her.

### SAVING OFF THE INDIANS.

*The Appropriation Cut Down \$1,000,000 From Last Year.*

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Indian appropriation bill is likely to be reported this week. Chairman Holman of the committee having it in charge expects that the appropriation will be \$1,000,000 less than the \$1,000,000 voted last year. Which will make the bill a trifle above \$6,000,000.

This saving has been made against rather spirited opposition from Representative Wilson of Washington and other members of the committee, who felt satisfied that it will be brought up to the mark of former bills when the measure gets before the house.

In cutting down the allowances, Mr. Holman has given attention to many of the branches into which the Indian service is divided. There is a reduction of the item for Indian schools. This is not based on any opposition to the Indian school system, but is made by cutting down the allowances for such schools as do not have their full quota of pupils.

Efforts have also been made to cut down the expenses of Indian agencies by consolidating them. It has been urged that in some states having two or three agencies, the work could be better done at a central agency, but this is being opposed in the committee.

### THREE BOUND OVER

*For the Theft of Major Hood's Gold Watch.*

EMPORIA, March 12.—The preliminary hearing of the parties charged with the theft of Major Hood's watch was concluded Saturday night. Mrs. McGregor, S. M. McGregor and Joseph Steele were bound over to the district court, and in default of bail were committed to the jail. Conductor A. R. McGregor was released.

### GLOBE TROTTER.

*Charles Randall Walking from New York to San Francisco.*

HATCHETON, Mont., March 12.—A dust-buster and somewhat weather-beaten looking young man arrived in the city at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, via the Santa Fe track. His name is Chris Randall, and he hails from New York. He is walking from New York to San Francisco, on a wager laid by the two leading athletic clubs of New York, with \$20,000 in the pot. The young man is to get half the sum, or \$10,000, if he wins the wager.

He has been out forty-seven days, and has from now until the ninetieth day from the day of departure in which to complete his journey.

He started on January 6, and must average thirty-seven and a half miles per day during the remainder of his journey.

He started with ten cents in his pocket, and is not allowed to have more than that sum in his possession at one time. He is not allowed to beat his way on railroad trains, neither is he allowed to beg or steal.

When he came into the city he was given his supper by Mr. Chrisman, of the Christian restaurant, and it would have done your soul good to see how he waded into what was set before him.

He has been sick 12 days en route, but that is not taken from the 90 days given him for the journey.

His feet are very sore, proud flesh forming on them during last night. Randall went through Kansas by way of Quenemo, Emporia and Newton.

### ATCHISON IN DANGER.

*The Missouri River is Cutting Away the Ground at a Rapid Rate.*

ATCHISON, Kan., March 12.—The town of Winthrop, opposite Atchison, in Buchanan county, Mo., is in danger of inundation. The current of the Missouri river shifted to the east bank some time ago and began cutting away the riprapping and dykes put in by the government in 1880 at a cost of \$150,000 with a view of protecting the shore. Yesterday the riprapping went out, and the soft sandy bottom was left at the mercy of the floods. Half a dozen houses at the outskirts of Winthrop were moved today and it will be necessary to move others tomorrow. The river has cut nearly a quarter of a mile this week and is within 200 feet of the tracks of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington railways. A force of men will be put to work tomorrow to move the tracks towards the bluffs.

The 100-acre farm of Mrs. James Fisk was totally destroyed this week and Mrs. Sibley has lost ninety acres. Experienced river men say that the entire town of Winthrop will be inundated within a week unless the current of the river changes back to the Kansas side. It is feared that the stream will eat through Winthrop to a chain of lakes which extend along the bluff four miles from the present bed. In such an event the Atchison bridge, which was constructed in 1873, at a cost of \$480,000, would be left high and dry.

An engineer, who made an examination of the bridge last night, says that it is also cutting away a large island two miles north of Atchison. This cutting he says may throw the current against the Kansas shore and stop the cutting away at Winthrop. He says, however, that the land in the vicinity of Winthrop is so soft and low that it will take prompt action on the part of the government to prevent the stream cutting through to the lake. Efforts have been made to have the government make some improvements at Winthrop, but nothing has been done.

### NO MORE FOOTBALL.

*The Methodist Conference at Abilene Sets Down on Baker University.*

ABILENE, March 12.—In the Methodist Kansas Conference, in session here, the ministers express much indignation on the modern methods of playing football, and passed a resolution that teams in Baker University and other church colleges must cease using the tying wedge and other mass plays. The conference also adopted resolutions on the lotteries allowed at Kansas City, Kan., by the Populist state authorities, as follows:

Benjamin L. Smith, President Associated Charities.

Good work done by the Peerless.

Try our Irish stew at 701 Kansas ave-

## NEWS OF KANSAS.

Wichita May Take Our State Fair Away.

Emissaries Here to Secure the Right to the Name.

### OTHER STATE NEWS.

Globe Trotter Charles Randall Reaches Hutchinson.

WICHITA, March 12.—The Wichita fair association has decided to change the name of the Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair association to that of the "State Fair association." The change has been made by the unanimous vote of those present at a meeting held Saturday. During January it was noticed abroad that the old State Fair association, which was formerly held at Topeka, had given up the idea of holding a meeting this year. A committee was sent to investigate, and to procure the influence of the state officials in obtaining the next meeting at Wichita. After a thorough investigation it was found that Wichita could have her desire, and the proposition to so amend the constitution as to change the name was discussed in every detail, and the change voted.

To defer an inspection of our all-around display of BOY'S SUITS. Regard for your